

Safety Data Sheet

AMI-GLAS® GLWB SERIES

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<u>Trade Names/Synonyms:</u>	AMI-GLAS® brass wire inserted/Woven fiber glass with cartridge brass wire 70% alloy #260 inserted in various forms - cloth, tapes, blankets, etc.
<u>Product Identification:</u>	GLWB series.
<u>Chemical Name/Synonyms:</u>	Continuous filament fiber glass - brass alloy/fibrous glass, glass fibers - brass alloy.
<u>Manufacturer's Name:</u>	Auburn Manufacturing, Inc P. O. Box 220 Mechanic Falls, ME 04256 1-800-264-6689

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OSHA HCS Status: Product is not a hazardous chemical as defined by OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.1200



Precautionary Statements:

- P281: Wear personal protective equipment as required
- P302: If on skin, wash with mild soap and running water
- P304: If inhaled, move individual to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists
- P305: If in eyes, flush eyes at least 15 minutes; seek medical attention if irritation persists

Hazard Statements: N/A

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Abstracts Service Number: N/A

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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS (CON'T)

<u>Hazardous Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight %</u>	<u>OSHA-PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Fiberglass, continuous filament	89.5 to 93.5	a.	5 mg/ m ³ .8 hr TWA (inhalable) 1 fiber/cm ³ 8-hr TWA (respirable)	3 x 10 ⁶ fibers/m ³ 10-hr TWA (NIOSH)
Cartridge brass alloy 70%/Alloy #260	3.0 to 8.0			
Copper (Cu) fume dust/mist	2.1 to 5.6	0.1 mg/m ³ 1.0 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³ 1.0 mg/m ³ 2.0 mg/m ³ (STEL*)	
Zinc (Zn) zinc oxide fume	0.9 to 2.4	5.0 mg/m ³ 10.0 mg/m ³ (STEL)	2.0 mg/m ³ 10.0 mg/m ³ (STEL)	
<u>Nonhazardous Ingredients</u>				
Sizing	≤ 3.5	-----none established-----		

a. OSHA has not established a specific PEL for fibrous glass. It is considered to be a "particulate not otherwise regulated" (PNOR) and is covered under the OSHA nuisance dust PEL's of 5 mg/m³ for the respirable dust fraction and 15 mg/m³ for the total dust fraction for an 8-hr TWA (Time Weighted Average).

* STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation: Move individual to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Administer artificial respiration, if breathing has stopped.
- Skin Contact: Wash with mild soap and running water. Use a washcloth to help remove fibers. To avoid further irritation do not rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force fibers into the skin. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- Eye Contact: Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion: N. A. (Not Applicable)

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Class D fire extinguisher containing powder extinguishing agents.

Special Fire-Fighting Instructions: In a sustained fire, self contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Isolate from oxidizing acids (e.g. HNO₃, H₂SO₄). In the presence of wet acetylene and ammonia, copper alloys react readily to form explosive acetylides.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS (Use Appropriate Safety Equipment/PPE):

For solid product, not applicable.

For dusts and fibers generated during fabrication, vacuum and containerize

7. HANDLING, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Handling: See Section 8.

Storage: Isolate from oxidizing acids (e.g. HNO₃, H₂SO₄). In the presence of wet acetylene and ammonia, copper alloys react readily to form explosive acetylides.

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations as a solid nonhazardous waste.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: General dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation should be provided, as necessary, to maintain exposures below PEL's or TLV's. **Adequate ventilation must be provided at elevated temperatures.**

Respiratory ProtectionA properly fitted NIOSH/MHSA approved disposable dust respirator should be used when: high dust levels are encountered; the level of glass fibers or copper dust in the air exceeds the OSHA permissible exposure limits; or if irritation occurs. Use respiratory protection in accordance with your company's respiratory protection program and OSHA regulations under 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1910.252 subpart Q

Eye Protection: Safety glasses, goggles or face shields should be worn whenever fiberglass materials are being handled.

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Protective Clothing: Wear loose fitting, long sleeved shirt that covers to the base of the neck, and long pants. Skin irritation from exposure to fiberglass is known to occur chiefly at pressure points such as around the neck, wrist and waist. Wear gloves when handling product.

Work/Hygienic Practices: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices:

- = Avoid unnecessary exposure to dusts and fibers
- = Remove fibers from skin after exposure
- = Be careful not to rub or scratch irritated areas. Rubbing or scratching may force the fibers into the skin. The fibers should be washed off. Use of barrier creams can, in some instances, be helpful.
- = Use vacuum equipment to remove fibers and dusts from clothing. **COMPRESSED AIR SHOULD NEVER BE USED.** Always wash work clothes separately and wipe out the washer/sink in order to prevent loose glass fibers from getting on other clothes.
- = Keep the work area clean of any dusts and fibers generated during fabrication. Use vacuum equipment to clean up dusts and fibers. Avoid sweeping or using compressed air as these techniques resuspend dusts and fibers into the air.
- = Have access to safety showers and eye wash fountains.
- = For professional use only. **Keep out of children's reach.**

Exposure Limits (TLVS):

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Point (Softening): NM (Not Measured) Boiling Point(^oC): N/A (Not Applicable)

Specific Gravity (Bare Glass): NM

Percent Volatile: N/A

Vapor Pressure: (mm Hg): N/A

Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A

Evaporative Rate (Ethyl Ether = 1): N/A

Solubility in Water: Not soluble

Appearance and Odor: White/off-white/tan colored solid with yellowish lustrous brass wires inserted in the fabric and no odor.

pH: N/A

Relative Density: N/A

Upper/Lower Flammability or Exposure Limits: N/A

Freezing Point: N/A

Flash Point: N/A

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Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water): N/A Auto Ignition Temperature: N/A

Decomposition Temperature: N/A Viscosity: N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability (Conditions to Avoid): Product is stable.

Stabilizers: N/A

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Isolate from oxidizing acids (e.g. HNO₃, H₂SO₄).

In the presence of wet acetylene and ammonia, copper alloys react readily to form explosive acetylides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Sizings or binders may decompose in a fire. Primary decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, other hydrocarbons and water.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Flash Point (°F): N/A (Not Applicable)

Auto Ignition Temperature (°F): N/A

Flammability Limits (%): LEL: N/A UEL: N/A

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Exposure: Inhalation and skin contact.

Health Hazards (Including acute and chronic effects and symptoms of overexposure):

ACUTE: Inhalation: Inhalation of dusts and fibers may result in irritation of the upper respiratory tract (mouth, nose and throat)

Copper - fumes, as from welding, may cause metal fume fever - symptoms include: chills, muscle ache nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, irritated eyes, upper respiratory tract irritation, metal or sweet taste. Dusts irritate nose and trachea. A relationship between copper and hemochromatosis has been reported.

Zinc Oxide - Freshly formed fumes, as from welding, may cause metal fume fever.

Skin Contact: Skin contact with dusts and fibers may produce itching and temporary mechanical irritation.

Eye Contact: Eye contact with fibers and dusts may produce temporary mechanical irritation.

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Ingestion: Temporary mechanical irritation of the digestive tract. Observe individual. If symptoms develop, consult a physician.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (CON'T)

CHRONIC: See carcinogenicity section below. Chronic inhalation of fresh Zinc Oxide fumes and dermal contact of the same, may lead to irritation of respiratory tract and skin, respectively. Nasal passages may exhibit discoloration and ulceration under continuous exposure conditions.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Hazardous Ingredients: Listed as carcinogen by: ACGIH IARC NTP OSHA

Fiberglass continuous filament No No* No No

*IARC: In June, 1987 the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) categorized fiberglass continuous filaments as not classifiable with respect to human carcinogenicity (Group 3). The evidence from human as well as animal studies was evaluated by IARC as insufficient to classify fiberglass continuous filaments as a possible, probable, or confirmed cancer causing material.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Persons with a history of chronic respiratory or skin conditions that are aggravated by mechanical irritants may be at increased risk for worsening their condition from exposure during use of the product.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

See Section 8 (if applicable)

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

N/A

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

N/A

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

SDS Date prepared
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